THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1863. NO. 41.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4		6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July					1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A Card to the Public.

SALISBURY, Jan. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the Salem Press:

Dear Sir,—Having learned that many false and disparaging rumors are afloat in certain portions of Forsyth and Davidson Counties, with regard to my late trip to those Counties, I feel that simple justice to myself as a citizen and a Confederate Officer, compels me to appear thus publicly, and, through the columns of your paper, to give a brief and true account of facts as they occurred.

On the 7th of January I received a written order from my superior officer, to proceed immediately to the Counties of Wilkes, Yadkin, and Forsyth, with a guard of twenty-five men, for the purpose of arresting all Deserters and Conscripts who were absent without proper authority, and to bring them to Salisbury that they might be sent to their proper Camps or Regiments. On the 8th I left Salisbury and proceeded to Yadkinville. Whilst at the latter place, on Thursday the 15th, thirteen Conscripts from Mr. Hobson's iron-works (all, as was afterwards proved before Judge Pearson, without proper details,) were brought to me under guard, among whom was young Newton Teague, an old neighbor, friend and personal acquaintance of mine. On Friday, the 16th, I appeared before His Honor, Judge Pearson, in answer to a writ of habeas corpus with regard to the above mentioned Conscripts, and after a full trial his Honor decided that they must be given up to me, as they could show no proper details. Mr. Hobson who sued out the writ, being charged with the costs.

That evening Newton Teague desired of me permission to go to his home in Davidson after some clothing, &c. Knowing and believing him to be a young man of truth and honor, after taking a promise from him to report to me again at Yadkinville on the following Monday, I readily released him. He went to his home, (riding in a buggy with Mr. Hobson the greater part of the way, as I have since learned,) and true to his word reported himself at Yadkinville on Monday morning. On Tuesday arrangements were made, under a proper bond, between Mr. Hobson and Lt. Col. Joyce of the Yadkin Regiment for the release of the whole thirteen, which was accordingly done, upon which, I returned to Salisbury. Since my return, I have learned that Newton Teague was attacked with diptheria on Wednesday the 21st inst., and died on Friday the 23rd; and, strange to say, some of his friends attribute his sickness and death, in the most public manner, to my alleged treatment of him. They say that I hurried and dragged him about so much that he died from the effects of it. The charge is an absurd and unreasonable that intelligent men will ponder that I notice it at all; and I cheerfully would we have done so but for the publicity it has attained, and the exaggerations which are daily added to it. Newton Teague walked from Hobson's iron-works to Yadkinville, in company with his companions, (a distance of not ten miles,) on the 15th, and took the same distance on the 20th. What deception he practiced when going home I cannot say. The facts seem to me that they treated him well, and kindly on the road from Hobson's to Yadkinville, and instead of keeping him under arrest at Yadkinville, as I did the others, through consideration for the boy's honor and respect for his mother, I released him and permitted him to go home for such comforts as he might desire. This is the full extent of his [illegible] and I charge [illegible] to say, to [illegible] hearing the disgraceful report that they [illegible] a murderer! It does seem to me that all reasoning men must see at a glance how absurd, false, and malicious the charge is, and [illegible] desire to injure [illegible] to make it.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I was only endeavoring to do my duty as an officer and a loyal citizen of the Confederate States; and if all my actions could always say the same thing for themselves, our noble young Republic might have a fair, free, prosperous and [illegible] existence in this its great struggle for life or death.

2nd Lieut., Co. A, Home Guards.

Miscellaneous.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

The St. Paul Press gives a long account of the execution of thirty eight Indians, condemned to be hanged by the Lincoln Government, for their recent raid on the people of Minnesota. We annex a few extracts from the terrible narrative:

MIDNIGHT SCENE IN THE CELL OF THE CONDEMNED.

Late on Thursday night, in company with Lieut. Col. Marshall, we visited the building occupied by the doomed Indians. They were quartered on the ground floor of the three story building erected by the late Gen. Lamb.

They were all fastened to the floor with chains, two by two. Some were sitting up, smoking and conversing, while others were reclining, covered with blankets, and apparently asleep. The three half-breeds and one or two others only were dressed in citizens' clothes. The rest wore the breech clout, leggings, blankets, and not a few were adorned with paint. The majority were young men, though several are quite old and grey headed, ranging, perhaps, toward seventy. One is quite a youth, not over sixteen.

They all appeared cheerful and contented, and seemed scarcely to reflect on the certain doom which awaited them. As we gazed on them, the recollection of how short a time since they had been engaged in the diabolical work of murdering, indiscriminately, both old and young, sparing neither sex nor condition, sent a thrill of horror through our veins. Now they are perfectly harmless, and look as innocent as children. They smile at your entrance, and hold out their hands to be shaken, which yet appear to be gory with the blood of babes.

Father Ravoux spent the whole night among the doomed ones, talking with them concerning their fate, and endeavoring to impress upon them a serious view of the subject. He met with some success, and during the night several were baptized and received the communion of the church.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES—LAST INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONERS—THE DEATH SONG.

At daylight we were again there. That good man, Father Ravoux, was still with them, also Rev. Dr. Williamson, and whenever either of these worthy men addressed them, they were listened to with marked attention. The doomed ones wished it to be known among their friends, and particularly their wives and children, how cheerful and happy they all died, exhibiting no fear of this dreadful event. To us it appeared not as an evidence of christian faith, but a steadfast adherence to their heathen superstitions.

They shook hands with the officers, who came in among them, bidding them goodbye, as if they were going on a long and pleasant journey. They added some fresh streaks of vermillion and ultra-marine to their countenance, as their fancy suggested, evidently intending to fix themselves off as gay as possible for the coming exhibition. They commenced singing their death song, Taxoo leading, and nearly all joining. We had never heard this song, and could not now tell it from the war song, but it was wonderfully exciting.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS—THE FINAL SCENE—THE LAST DEATH SONG.

At precisely 10 o'clock the condemned were marshaled in a procession, and headed by Capt. Redfield, marched out into the street, and directly across through the file of soldiers to the scaffold, which had been erected in front, and were delivered to the officer of the day, Capt. Burt. They went eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders to dinner in a hotel. The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters, stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were followed by the clergy, reporters, &c.

As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death song was again started, and when they had all got up the noise they made was truly hideous. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderful effect in keeping up their courage. One young fellow, who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous "Hi-yi-yi," "Hi-yi-yi," and after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe. The noose having been promptly adjusted over the neck of each by Capt. Libby, all was ready for the fatal signal.

THE AWFUL STRAIN.

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brush, who had been announced as signal officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Daly—the scaffold fell, and thirty-seven lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth. One of the ropes was broken and the body of Rattling Runner fell to the ground.—The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again. While the signal was being given, numbers were seen to clasp the hands of their neighbors, which, in several instances, continued to be clasped till the bodies were cut down.

As the platform fell, there was one, not loud, but prolonged shout from the soldiery and citizens, who were spectators, and then all was quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene. For so many, there was but little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall, and the after-struggling was slight. The scaffold fell at a quarter past ten o'clock, and in twenty minutes the bodies had all been examined by Surgeons LeBouttillier, Shheardown, Finch, Clark and others, and life pronounced extinct.

A Lesson from the Past—The Siege of Harlem.

The city of Harlem was one of the largest and most beautiful in the Netherlands. It was also one of the weakest. The walls were of antique construction, turreted, but not strong. The extent and feebleness of the defences made a large garrison necessary, but unfortunately the garrison was even weaker than the walls; it numbered only about one thousand pioneers, or delvers, three thousand fighting men, and about three hundred fighting women. The last was a most efficient corps—all females of respectable character, armed with sword, musket, and dagger. The chief, Kanan Hasselaer, was a widow of a distinguished family and unblemished reputation, about 47 years of age, who, at the head of her amazons, participated in many of the most fiercely contested actions of the siege.—When such a spirit animated the maids and matrons of the city, it might be expected that the men would hardly surrender the place without a struggle.

After three days' cannonade, Don Frederic ordered an assault; but met with a resistance that astonished the Spaniards.—The Church bells rang the alarm throughout the city, and the whole population swarmed to the walls. The besiegers were encountered not only with sword and musket, but with every implement which the burghers' hands could find. Heavy stones, boiling oil, live coals were hurled upon the heads of the soldiers; hoops, smeared with pitch and set on fire, were dexterously thrown upon their necks. Even Spanish courage and Spanish ferocity were obliged to shrink before the steady determination of a whole population animated by a single spirit. Many officers were killed and wounded, and three or four hundred soldiers left dead in the breach, while only three or four of the townsmen lost their lives. The signal of recall was reluctantly given, and the Spaniards abandoned the assault. It was now obvious to Don Frederic that a siege must precede the massacre. He gave orders, therefore, that the revelin should be undermined.

On the 81st of January, after 2 or 3 days cannonade, Don Frederic ordered a midnight assault.

A tremendous onset was made on the gate of the cross, and the revelin was carried and lost. The Spaniards poured into this fort expecting instantly to sweep into the city with sword and fire. As they mounted its wall they became for the first time aware of the new and strong fortifications which had been secretly constructed on the inner side. A half moon rose before them bristling with cannon. A sharp fire was instantly opened upon the besiegers, while at the same instant the revelin, which the citizens had undermined, blew up, carrying into the air all the soldiers who had just entered it so triumphantly. This was the turning point. The retreat was sounded, and the Spaniards fled to their camp, leaving at least three hundred dead beneath the walls. Thus was a second assault, made by an overwhelming force, and led by the most accomplished generals of Spain, signally and gloriously repelled by the plain burghers of Harlem.

The whole population had been long subsisting upon an allowance of a pound of bread to each man, and half a pound to each woman, but the bread was now exhausted; the famine had already begun.—Through the month of June the sufferings of the inhabitants increased hourly. Ordinary food had long since vanished. The population now subsisted on linseed and rapeseed. As these supplies were exhausted they devoured cats, dogs, rats and mice, and when at last these noisome animals had all been consumed; they boiled the hides of horses and oxen, they ate shoe leathers; they plucked the nettles and grass from the grave yards, and the weeds that grew between the stones of the pavement.

Men, women, and children fell dead in the streets perishing of pure starvation; the survivors had hardly the strength to bury them out of their sight, yet still they refused to surrender.

"Long Grabs," writing to the Fayetteville Observer, from Fredericksburg, under date 20th January, says:

"I was at Gen. Stuart's headquarters to-day and saw him eating some hard crackers and fat bacon. Gen. Stuart is a flashy, dashy, fancy fast man, though by no means foppish, harum-scarum or reckless. He is very free, sociable, agreeable and lively, and is a gentleman of high-toned accomplishments and rare genius. He is of more than ordinary size, some thirty years old, very handsome, fair complexion, with bright beaming eyes, of quick perception and deep expression. His dress and appearance correspond well with the rest of his character. He is brother-in-law of N. Boyden, Jr., of Salisbury, and his wife is daughter of Philip St. George Cooke, of Missouri, and sister of Gen. J. R. Cooke, in Ransom's command, and formerly Colonel of the 27th Regiment N. C. T. He has several odd and fantastic characters with him and on his staff. His cook is a Frenchman from one of the cafe houses in Paris, a ventriloquist and comical genius; the principal business man in his office is a Prussian, a man of education, distinction and wit; and in the musical department he has Sweeny, Jr., son of Old Joe—and were he to add the Siamese twins, Tom Thumb and "Long Grabs" to his list, his cabinet of curiosities would be complete."

Speaking of Gen. Lee's army, "Long Grabs" says:

"The health of the army is remarkably good. There are but few tents, but this army is beginning to regard tents as a nuisance. Much soldiery has made the men very sharp and given them a full knowledge of the law of self-preservation, and they seem to have the same instinct as the beaver, for their operations very much resemble the habits of that animal. Brigades move about near thick woods to get supplies of fuel and for benefit to health.—When the troops stop to camp you see them scatter about and become very busy and in the course of an hour or two the whole Brigade has disappeared. You can hear voices and noises and see moving things, and you almost think it a vision or a haunted place, but after some painful suspense you are enabled to understand this strange and sudden transmogrification. The drum-beat summons the men to duty or inspection, and all at once from holes, clay-roots and hollow trees all around, you can see hundreds of heads protruding, and then the shoulders and finally the whole body, and then the shoulders and finally the whole body, and then the entire Brigade appears before you as it was a few hours ago. The soldiers have dug out holes, caves and cellars, over which is a roof of close brush, covered with a thick coating of dirt to turn rain and weather, while the tenement below is warmed by a snug and well filled fire place cut in the solid earth on the side; and such are the Winter quarter's of Lee's army."

Forestallers are those who buy an article before it is brought to market.

Extortioners are those who ask more for any article than it is worth, making an extra per centage.

Regraters are those who purchase an article at a market, and then immediately put up the price.

All these speculators seem to swarm during war, and are the chief cause that is creating the general want in the community in substances that are absolutely necessary to sustain life. Hence these traders do more immediate injury than the enemy, for they are at home right among us, and grow fat while the people starve. Surely the Legislative or Executive Departments can exercise their legitimate functions, in staying the evils caused by such persons, and the great public will sustain all reasonable restraints put upon them. If some steps are not taken, what will be the price of flour and meal and bacon next Spring and Summer? Let something be attempted. Starvation is more to be apprehended than all the Yankees and their wicked machinations. These are words of soberness, and let them be not sown upon the wind.

More of Gen. Hill's Algebra.—The papers have published some of the problems from the algebra of Gen. D. H. Hill, illustrative of yankee character. I add some others in which the General has made algebraic problems the means of recording certain facts in the history of yankeedom: Here is one to show the tender mercies of the Puritans of Massachusetts:

"In the year 1692, the people of Massachusetts executed, imprisoned, or privately persecuted 469 persons, of both sexes and all ages, for the alleged crime of witchcraft. Of these twice as many were privately persecuted as were imprisoned and 7 17-19ths times as many were imprisoned, than were executed. Required the number of sufferers of each kind."

Answer.—19 executed, 160 imprisoned, and 300 persecuted.

While the people of Massachusetts were executing, imprisoning and persecuting, the witches, the people of Connecticut were expelling or selling into slavery the Indians, as they would do with the blacks, if they could get possession of the South.

In the year 1637, all the Pequod Indians that survived the slaughter of the Mystic river were either banished from Connecticut or sold into slavery. The square root of twice the number of survivors is equal to one-tenth that number. What was the number?

The treason of the New England States in the last war with Great Britain forms the subject of several problems. It is worthy of note that the present war against the South is the only one in which the yankees have heartily engaged.

The year in which Decatur published his official letter from New London, stating that the traitors of New England forced him to fight on both points of the harbor to give notice to the British of his attempt to go to sea, is expressed by four digits. The sum of the first and fourth is equal to half the second; the first and third are equal to each other; the sum of the first and second is equal to three times the fourth, and the product of the first and second is equal to 8. Required the year.

Answer.—1813.

Two others on the same subject will be found on page 216-17 of the algebra.

This Algebra was published in 1857, and among the "testimonials" to its excellence is one from T. J. Jackson, ("Stonewall.") He says: "I regard it as superior to any other work with which I am acquainted on that branch of science."

It was a novel idea and a very good one, to make use of algebraic problems for the purpose of impressing upon the students a proper estimate of Yankee character.

Mobile Register.

Mr. Saulsbury's Speech.

A BOLD SPEECH IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

In the Yankee Senate, on the 5th instant, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a speech on the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.—He declared that partisanship had governed the actions of this Administration, and the infamy of their acts would drag them with disgrace down to future generations. This might be deemed harsh language, but he claimed the right to express his honest belief. In his opinion, this revolution ought to fall unless the Government should make that right which in the beginning was wrong; not that it was without cause, but because it was not a sufficient justification. The raid of John Brown, the liberty bills of election of Abraham Lincoln, were not the causes of this war, but the assertion of the right to abolish slavery and the evidence of such a purpose.

The President had treated the subject with jocular and criminal indifference, and when he came disguised to the capital, he whispered no word of hope to the men struggling to make some reasonable arrangement, and after he was inaugurated, he proceeded to place his friends in office, and manifested no further care about the country, except to endeavor to force the rebels to strike the first blow. The constitution and Union might have been preserved by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, but the President refused to listen, and war exists, not by act of Congress, but by the acts of Beauregard and Abraham Lincoln. Then the army was enlarged, and all persons daring to express any dissatisfaction were imprisoned in the forts and bastiles of the country, until the system of espionage of Napoleon was not to be compared to the tyrannical sway of the administration.

He contended at length that the President have had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; that it had never been so held or supposed up to the time of this war. He quoted the acts of the English Parliament and proceedings in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and the laws of the various States, in support of his opinion, and claimed that this power of suspension if vested alone in Congress. He believed that if the framers of the Constitution had supposed that within eighty years a man would sit in the Presidential chair who would suspend this writ and play the tyrant by seizing innocent citizens in loyal States, they never would have formed the Union; and yet the President has had the audacity before men, and the temerity before Heaven, to presume to suspend this writ throughout the whole United States, and seize peaceable citizens and hostile them in different parts of the country. And hear it, oh! ye heavens! and give ear, oh! earth!

The patient and long suffering people of this country have tamely submitted to this exercise of despotic power. Since the institution of Government, there never was such an assumption of power in such an unwarrantable use of it; and so help him God, though forty thousand Bastiles were to be his reward, he would, in the name of his country, and in behalf of civil liberty, protest against it. Any man who, for this, said he was disloyal to his country, lies before men and in the presence of high heaven. He used this language because every man with disloyalty who dares to express his sentiments. He had some occasion to speak with feeling on this subject but while he stood in the Senate he would discharge his duty to his State though the heavens fell. Innocent men in his State had been arrested, and he had made appeals for them without effect.

He should make no more appeals, but would say to them how that they must protect and defend themselves against wrongful arrest, for the President tells even the niggers that they have this right of defence. Such defence will be in accordance with the law of the land, and meet the approval of a righteous God. If they fall in such a defence of their rights, they will leave to their friends a legacy of imperishable renown, and a name transmitted to future generations in the glorious catalogue of those who bravely died in defence of liberty. He then referred to President's proclamation as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and said the President might as well have issued a proclamation that the rebels should all be blind or lame. This proclamation commits the Government to fight for the extinction of slavery, and prevents the Southern States from coming back into the Union. As it was, the words of that proclamation would light the author to dishonor through all future generations, and though the memory of John Brown might die, the memory of the present Executive never would. He (Mr. Saulsbury) would say, let hostilities cease, and an armistice be declared, and let the people meet in convention and agree upon a basis of union for all times.

THE RECENT SCENE IN THE YANKEE SENATE.

We have a somewhat fuller account of the scene recently in the Yankee Senate with Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, as the chief actor. Continuing his exclamation of the Administration in spite of the calls to order the Vice President said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. Saulsbury—Then the voice of freedom is not allowed in the American Senate.

The Vice President—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. Saulsbury was then arrested, when all the Senate, disgusting a tableau, which he took from his own pocket. After a short time Mr. Saulsbury came in the Senate again and began to speak.

Mr. Doolittle called him to order, on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in contempt of any honorable man?

The Chair (Mr. Clark)—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury—Just as I please or otherwise.

Cries of "Order."

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion,

Mr. Saulsbury attempted to speak.

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury—I will not.

Mr. Grimes rose to the question of order that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor.

The Chair said the Senator was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury took his seat, shaking his fist and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Sumner.

The N. Y. Herald says Mr. Saulsbury was drunk.

THE MAGRUDER FLEET.

The success of the Magruder fleet has demonstrated its efficacy. To aid our friends in other points, in preparing to meet the enemy, we give them some idea of General Magruder's plan. If not original, it is better, it is successful. We believe the credit of the invention is due to him. Whether this is so or not, we trust our naval men in other quarters will not hesitate to adopt it because it was not got up by a sailor. Quite a fleet of boats is now being got ready on this plan here, and it will teach the invaders what it is to attempt a breach of our defences. The "wooden walls" of England have long been famous. It is left for Texas to gain equal credit with the cotton walls now defending her. She has made a good beginning.

Our rivers and harbors abound in high and low pressure steamers, adapted to the river commerce. The hulls of these steamers are usually good, and with the requisite strengthening, such as Captain Lubbock has put into the State boat Bayou City, can be made sufficiently staunch for ram.

Upon the boiler deck, cotton bales two or three deep are piled up and securely fastened to frames built up from the hold of the boat.—These extend all around the boilers and machinery. A row of cotton bales is placed on the cabin, and another on the hurricane deck to protect the sharpshooters.

Sharpshooters and swivels from behind these upper breastworks are enabled, in perfect safety to sweep the decks of the enemy, and thus prepare the way for boarders.

These boats are armed with 32's or larger guns. Quite likely some of the guns from the Westfield, of which there are eight splendid Dahlgren, may be put on some of the boats.—These large guns are a single one in the bow of each boat, and there are small guns also in the stern. The boats must be fitted with wrought iron bowsprits very sharp at the end, and furnished with barbs, to enable them to hook on to the enemy's vessel. A steel prow, under water, also does its work in scuttling the enemy.

The wrought iron bowsprit, with barbs, are of more importance than the steel prows, inasmuch as they enable our boats to hang on to the enemy's vessels until the crews can board. The crews are generally 150 to 200 men, armed with double barrelled guns, pistols, cutlasses and bowie knives, and able to slash their way through anything. Once on the enemy's decks, nothing can prevent their taking the ship.

The capture of the Harriet Lane was achieved with the loss of but five men to the vessel boarding her, and so little injury was done to either vessel that both are now ready for service again.

With such vessels fitted up on all our bays and rivers, we could soon have a large portion of the enemy's fleet. But for the white flag ruse of the enemy, we should now have twelve instead of five of the fleet at Galveston.

The Magruder fleet has shown what can be done with genius to plan and pluck to carry out the enterprise. Let the commanders elsewhere take the hint and act upon it, and we will soon be as formidable to the enemy on water as on land.—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—Among the strange and self-sacrificing acts of women in this struggle for our independence, we have heard of none which exceeds the bravery displayed and hardships endured by the subject of this notice, Mrs. Amy Clarke. Mrs. Clarke volunteered with her husband as a private, fought through the battles of Shiloh, where Mr. Clarke was killed—she performing the rites of burial with her own hands. She then continued with Bragg's army in Kentucky, serving in the ranks as a common soldier, until she was twice wounded—once in the ankle and then in the breast, when she fell a prisoner into the hands of the Yankees. Her sex was discovered by the Federals, and she was regularly paroled as a prisoner of war, but they did not permit her to return until she had donned female apparel. Mrs. C. was in our city on Sunday last, en route for Bragg's command.—*Jackson Mississippian, Dec. 30.*

The Alta Californian says that the last year's vintage in California proved that for wine of medium quantities it could excel the world.—The vineyards produce most abundantly and with certainty. The wines are of the Hock class, and some like the Sherries of South Spain. Good grapes could be brought in any quantity at ten dollars per ton.

Here is an interesting scrap from the prayer of a man who was in the habit of filling the blanks in his petitions with the syllable "er": "O Lord, we pray for our poor brother, who has lived for more than ten years on the Lord's side of, and has one foot in the grave-er and the other out-er."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED BY J. G. SNEAD & CO.

SALEM, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1864.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

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Assumption of the Debts.

From the Standard.

Mr. Burton:—I observe that the Legislature of North Carolina is about to assume the debts of the States of Virginia and South Carolina, and I hope that the importance of the subject will justify the liberty I take in addressing you a few lines. I hope the importance and similarity of the circumstances of the two States will justify the liberty I take in addressing you a few lines. I hope the importance and similarity of the circumstances of the two States will justify the liberty I take in addressing you a few lines.

Editorial of Mr. Stone, of Rowan.

On a privileged question in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 4th of January.

Mr. Speaker rose to a question of privilege. He had this morning seen a statement in the Fayetteville Observer, taken from a letter of a correspondent of the Salem Press, which misrepresented the facts. He had not, nor had any of his colleagues, ever said, in any conversation, that the Governor had refused to call the Legislature together. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund—and it the correspondent referred to—were not in the Treasury. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been exchanged for bonds of the Confederate States. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been sold. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been hypothecated. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been pledged. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been loaned. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been given away. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been stolen. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been lost. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been destroyed. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been burned. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been drowned. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been hanged. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been quartered. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been beheaded. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been skinned. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been tanned. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into boots. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoes. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into hats. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into caps. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into coats. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into pants. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into vests. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shirts. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into drawers. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into suspenders. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into garters. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into handkerchiefs. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into neckties. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into collars. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into cuffs. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into buttons. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into buttonholes. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into suspender buttons. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe strings. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe buckles. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pegs. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe soles. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe heels. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe uppers. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe linings. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe laces. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe eyelets. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe tips. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe blacking. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe brushes. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe polishers. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe makers. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe repairers. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe dealers. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe peddlers. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe boys. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe girls. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe men. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe women. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe children. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe babies. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe infants. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe fetuses. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe embryos. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe zygotes. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe blastocysts. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe morulas. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe blastulas. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe gastrulas. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe neurulas. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe notochords. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe somites. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal arches. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal pouches. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal clefts. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal membranes. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal folds. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal grooves. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal pits. He had not said, nor represented by his colleagues, that certain bonds belonging to the Literary Fund had been made into shoe pharyngeal slits

The Naval Engagement at Charleston.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Charleston papers, with an account of the naval fight near there Saturday, came to hand last night. It was widely rumored in Charleston Friday evening that the iron clads were to go out, but the same report had been heard so often that little attention was paid to it. About 11 o'clock Friday night the Chicora, Capt. Tucker, and the Palmetto State, Captain Rutledge, with Com. Ingraham on board cast loose from the city wharf and went down to Fort Sumter. Here they laid until the moon (which was shining brightly) went down. A correspondent, who was on board the Palmetto State, furnishes the Courier with the following account of the affair:

At 4 30 A. M. the Palmetto State crossed the bar, and stood out at sea in the direction of the blockading fleet. At 5 20 A. M. we came up to the United States steamer Mercedita, and was hailed by the watch on deck, when the following colloquy took place:

Watch—What steamer is that? Drop your anchor—back—back—and be careful, or you will run into us.

Captain Rutledge.—This is the Confederate States steamer Palmetto State.

As the answer was given the Palmetto State, with full steam up, ran into the Mercedita, the bow striking her right about midships and making an entrance of about three feet. At the same time our bow gun was fired with a seven-inch incendiary shell. We immediately backed out, when the Mercedita hauled down her flag. They were ordered to send a boat to us, and Lieut. T. Abbett, commanding, came off with a boat's crew and surrendered his vessel in the name of Com. Stellwagon, of the Mercedita, carrying 7 guns and 153 men. He stated that his vessel was in a sinking condition, and begged our officers to relieve them. A shot had pierced her boiler, which had burst and scalded a large number of men. Lieut. Abbott begged Commodore Ingraham to take the men with him on board the Palmetto State, as in their haste to come to us they had neglected to put in the plug, and their small boat was only kept afloat by the strenuous efforts of the men bailing the boat. He also stated that the water in the Mercedita had, up to the time of his leaving, already risen as high as the engine floors.

Commodore Ingraham regretted that he could not comply with the request, as he had no room to accommodate them aboard of his vessels, and no small boats or any other means of affording them relief. Lieut. Abbott then pledged his word of honor for the officers and crew of the Mercedita not to serve in any manner against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged, upon which condition he was sent on board his own vessel. The Mercedita was taken completely by surprise. They were roused from their slumbers by the shock, the men not having scarcely time to dress themselves. Lieut. Abbott and the men with him were nearly destitute of clothing.

The Palmetto State, leaving the Mercedita to her fate, stood out to sea, and engaged several other vessels of the Abolition blockading fleet, occasionally exchanging shots. The latter, however, fled at our approach, firing at long distances and leaving us far astern. One or two shots were exchanged with the United States frigate Powhatan. The latter, however followed the example of her companions and fled. We then stood northward towards the Chicora, which at this time was almost surrounded by the enemy's vessels. At 8 A. M., there being no more of the Abolition fleet in sight, we stood back to the entrance of Beach Channel, having signalled the Chicora to return. On passing we were saluted by Forts Moultrie, Sumter, and Ripley, and arrived at the wharf in the city a little before 6 P. M.

Another correspondent of the same paper on the Chicora, gives the following account of her performance:

The Chicora, Capt John B. Tucker, commenced action at 5 05. The Palmetto State engaged an Abolition vessel on the right, while we engaged the one on the left. As we passed the blockader on the right, the Palmetto State was laying alongside of her. Keeping on our course, we proceeded to within fifty yards of the vessel on the left, and then gave her a shot from our bow gun, the blockader at the time being under full headway. We rounded to and gave her the full benefit of our broadside guns and after gun. She immediately rang her bell for fire and made signals of distress to the rest of the fleet. The last seen of her by signal officer Saunders, she was stern down very low in the water, and disappeared very suddenly. This vessel is supposed to have gone down. Notwithstanding the Chicora immediately steamed towards her, nothing could be discovered of the vessel.

The Chicora, proceeding further out to sea stood Northward and Eastward, and met two vessels apparently coming to the relief of the missing steamer. We engaged them. One of them, after firing a few guns, withdrew. Standing to the Northward about daybreak, we steamed up to a small side wheel two-masted steamer and endeavored to come to close quarters. She kept clear of us, driving away as rapidly as possible, not, however, without receiving our compliments and carrying with her four or five of our shots. Shortly after the steamship Quaker City and another side wheel steamer came gallantly bearing down on the Chicora and commenced firing at long range. Neither would permit our boat to get within a respectable distance. Two of our shots struck the Quaker City, and she left apparently perfectly satisfied, in a crippled condition. Another side wheel two masted steamer with walking beams now steamed toward the Chicora coming down on our stern. Captain Tucker perceiving it, we rounded to and proceeded until within about five hundred yards, when the belligerent steamer also rounded to and gave us both broadsides and a shot from her pivot gun. We fired our forward pivot gun with an incendiary shell, and struck her just forward of her wheel house, setting her on fire, disabling and stopping her port wheel. This vessel was fired both fore and aft, and volumes of smoke was observed to issue from every aperture. As we neared her she hauled down her flag and made a signal of surrender, but still kept underway with her starboard wheel and changing her direction. This was just after daybreak. We succeeded in catching this vessel, she having surrendered, and the captain suspecting her boilers struck and the escaping steam preventing the engineers from going into the engine room to stop her, ordered her to be run ashore, which prevented her escape. After this vessel had got out of our reach, to the perfectly safe distance of about three miles, she fired her last rifled gun, again hoisted her flag and setting all sails, fired her rifled gun repeatedly at us as she left.

The Chicora now engaged six more of the enemy's vessels at one time—three side wheel steamers and three propellers—all at long range. Discovering that the flag-boat, Powhatan State had ceased firing and was standing in shore, orders were given to follow her. On our return we again came across the two masted bark-rigged vessel, which we engaged, firing our guns as we passed, striking her once or twice. We then kept on our course to the bar, having sustained no damage in the action nor a single casualty on board. The last ship mentioned above kept firing at us until we got out of range, and we giving them our return compliments. One of the blockaders was certainly sunk. We engaged her at the distance of only one hundred yards, and she settled down with her stern clear under water.

The Chicora anchored in Beach Channel at 8 30 A. M., and arrived at her wharf in the city about 6 o'clock, receiving a salute from all the forts and batteries as she passed on her return. The number of shots fired by the Chicora during the whole engagement was twenty-seven, mostly incendiary shells.

Showing the condition of the Mercedita, the Mercury gives the statement of the Lieutenant who came to surrender her:

The officer in the boat announced himself as Commander Abbott, of the U. S. sloop of war Mercedita, Capt. Stillwagon, and said that he came to complete the surrender. He was conducted before Com. Ingraham and Capt. Rutledge, and, upon his pledge, he and the entire crew of the Mercedita were paroled. He was then ordered back to his vessel, but asked for assistance in behalf of his crew, as their ship was fast sinking. He reported that when he left her there were two inches of water on the berth deck, and all their boats were useless, as, in the confusion, they had been lowered without putting in the plugs, which are usually removed to let the rain water escape. Commodore Ingraham replied that he regretted that want of room and the lack of boats precluded the possibility of receiving them. The boat's crew, as well as the Yankee officer, had evidently made a hasty toilet, being without shoes or stockings, and otherwise dressed in rather scant fashion. The Mercedita was a new sloop-of-war, of the second class, built only fifteen months ago, and mounting eleven guns. Abbott said that the explosion of the boiler had scalded many of the crew, and represented the condition of the Mercedita to be in other respects, most pitiable.

The Mercury contains an account of the capture of the U. S. gunboat Isaac P. Smith, in Stone river, Friday evening. Our artillery was concealed within two hundred yards of the ship.—The crew was just eating supper, and the first shot cleared away all their crockery and killed three men, and wounded several more. The ship was lying off a farm, and all on board entirely unsuspicious of an attack, when our batteries opened. The Mercury says:

At the first discharge there was evidently great consternation on the Yankee boat, and one officer cried out, "Great God! what is this?" The vessel immediately slipped her cable and began a hasty retreat, fighting the battery as she retired. She threw grape, shot, and shell, with considerable accuracy, but without injuring any of our men. One grape shot struck the gun of company G, leaving its trace longitudinally. The firing of our battery at this point was rapid and well executed. The gun boat, in her flight soon came within range of the batteries of Col. Yates, against which she then directed her broadsides. But the heavy, concentrated fire from John's Island soon terminated the struggle. Three shots struck the machinery of the steamer, deranging it so that she could no longer proceed. She then dropped anchor, and her commander unconditionally surrendered the boat and crew, consisting of 11 officers, 105 men, and three negroes. Col. Yates thereupon ordered the Yankee Lieutenant commanding to send his men ashore in the steamer's boats, for our men had none wherewith to board her. The surrender was soon consummated, and a detachment of our force, under Captain Harleston, took possession of the prize Isaac P. Smith. She proved to be a very valuable capture. She was built in 1861, and carried a fine armament, consisting of one 30 pounder Parrott gun and eight 8 inch heavy Columbiads.—Her hull and machinery were not materially injured, and will soon be in serviceable condition.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

We make the following extracts from the address of the Emperor Napoleon, delivered on the 12th of January, at the opening of the session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif:

"The indirect revenues show a continual increase, from the simple fact of the general increase of prosperity, and the condition of the Empire would be flourishing if the war in America had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of labor has caused in many districts an amount of destitution which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will be asked from you, for the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which it is not in our power to put a stop to. Nevertheless, I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maratime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of human blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference."

The London Times of a late date says:

"The speech of the Emperor is another step in the direction indicated by the despatch of his foreign Minister. Again the Americans are told in effect that the war which the North is waging against the South will be without result, that the country is being exhausted in a contest the evils of which are felt more widely than those of any other of the present age, and that Europe cannot remain indifferent to the barbarity which shows itself every day more and more. There can now hardly be a doubt that the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the Federals the necessity of bringing the war to a close. It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. Dayton, has already heard all that he can say against the enterprise in which the Federal Government is engaged. The deliberate judgment of Europe has been given by the mouth of the French Emperor, and though no formal offer of mediation has yet reached Washington, yet morally a most earnest intervention has taken place. The speech of Monday is but the solemn reiteration of those opinions which the Emperor has never concealed from either belligerent. It is a declaration that the progress of the war during the last two months has but confirmed him in the wisdom of his former policy, and that the time is approaching when a European Sovereignty may duly interpose to stop the slaughter."

As a politician and a soldier, Napoleon may be satisfied with the accuracy of his judgment when he declared that the South would not submit and could not be subjugated. Since M. Drouyn de L'Huys wrote his dispatch the

[illegible] inclined to the side of the Confederates. In a great battle they have defeated the main army of their enemies, and demonstrated that Virginia and Richmond may be defended indefinitely against all the hosts that President Lincoln can send against them. Such being the condition of the war, the French Emperor may justly ask whether Europe is to sit still and make no effort to save a civilized and christian society from the miseries that are coming on it. The exhaustion of the country and the brutalising of the people are the only results which may be clearly foreseen if the war lasts, and the Emperor will do a good work if by any wise and temperate advances he can persuade the Federals to desist from their hopeless enterprise."

The London Observer of a late date says:

"Reports have been in circulation for some days past to the effect that the Emperor of the French had renewed his proposal of joint mediation between the contending parties in America. We have reason to believe that no offer of the kind has been made to Her Majesty's Government, and further, that the Emperor has distinctly intimated to Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, that it is not his intention to submit any proposition for the settlement of the question in dispute between the Northern and Southern States."

INTERESTING NORTHERN NEWS.

The following interesting summary is made up from the N. Y. World of the 30th ult.

The Arbitrary Arrest at Philadelphia

The Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. World writing under date of the 29th, says:

The conservative men of Philadelphia are indignant beyond measure at the outrageous and illegal arrest of Mr. Boileau, of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

The order for his arrest contains a general charge of "disloyalty," and refers in particular to an article published in that paper on the 20th inst., in review of Jeff Davis' message.—The article is too long for me to copy here, but I do not misrepresent its contents when I say that it contains nothing which any unprejudiced person, not an abolitionist, would not admit to be true.

It spoke highly of Jeff Davis' intellectual ability, which John Quincy Adams predicted and Secretary Seward dilated upon to Dr. Rusell, of the London Times, the admission that his recent speeches in the Southwest were crushingly truthful. It quotes with an endorsement the following paragraph which is a fact that the Tribune daily asserts and rejoices over:

"The war, which in its inception was waged for forcing us back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed into a second state, in which it was attempted to conquer and rule these States as independent provinces. Defeated in this second design, our enemies have evidently entered upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood, and plunder of private property.

The article then credits Jeff Davis with truthfulness in saying that the rebel armies are larger, better disciplined, and equipped than ever before. It asserts that the present administration is incapable of preserving honesty in the Cabinet or winning victory in the field. It asserts what is notoriously true, that Jeff Davis was right when he said of the Emancipation Proclamation, that it was an intimation to the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation, and that in the North there is a majority whose humanity recoils from a participation in the atrocities which that proclamation practically invites.

The press of Philadelphia is as pusillanimous and cowardly on the subject of this arrest as the New York Herald is, which says nothing, none of them dare to express a word of dissent.

The office of the Journal is now in the possession of the military. Muskets are stacked in the front part of the publication office, and armed men guard the doors with fixed bayonets. The editors of the paper are told that if they will publish such matter as Gen Schenck or his agent may approve, the further publication of the Journal will be permitted.

Mr. Boileau's arrest is owing entirely to the fact that he published a Democratic paper which candidly criticised the action and policy of the administration. His sin is purely political. He has never published a word of "contraband news." It is his political principles which the administration deems intolerable.

He was taken from his dwelling at about half an hour past midnight on Tuesday morning and hurried off to the Baltimore or Washington in a special train, which had been provided to carry soldiers to Washington. So at least, Mr. Boileau's family and friends believe. They think him now confined in Fort McHenry or the old Capitol Prison—possible in Fort Delaware.

This morning in the Quarter sessions, Judge Ludlow addressed the Grand Jury on the subject of the outrage at considerable length. He said:

GENTLEMEN: It has come to my knowledge that within the last 24 hours a citizen of this commonwealth and of this county has been suddenly arrested at his residence in this city, and has been forcibly carried, against his will, beyond the limits of this State and the Jurisdiction of this court.

The time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, when the obligations imposed upon us by our oaths of office compel us at every hazard to direct the grand jury to enquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons, this arrest has been made; and if, after an impartial examination, it shall appear that any citizen has been forcibly abducted from the county, to inform the grand jury that it is their duty to present the facts in the case to the court where bills of indictment may be framed and the accused persons, if they have committed a crime, be tried, and if guilty be punished for what, in that event, may become a criminal act.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—The arrest of Mr. Boileau, of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, has been brought up in the Legislature by resolutions offered by Senators Donovan and Wallace. That of the former authorizes the Governor to go to Washington and demand the release of Mr. Boileau. Mr. Donovan supported it in an able speech, which was replied to by Mr. Lowry. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations and a motion to discharge the Committee from its consideration was lost by a strict party vote.

Considerable excitement prevails in regard to the arrest, and the Democrats of the House held a caucus this morning and resolutions similar to those offered by Senator Donovan, will be passed to-day.

ACTION OF THE COUNCILS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—The City Councils this evening took action in the case of Boileau's arrest, the common branch adopting a resolution denouncing it as unjust and unconstitutional, which was rejected by the select branch by one majority.

COMMENTS OF THE WORLD.

The N. Y World says editorially:

The country is indignant, it is *shocked*, at the arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of power day before yesterday, in a sister State. The time has come when this thing *will no longer be submitted to nor tolerated*. The October and November elections brought the friends of the Constitution acquainted with their own members. They will henceforward resist all illegal encroachments on individual liberty and free discussion with the firmness of conscious strength and the vigor and determination of men thoroughly in earnest. We are glad to see that neither the city nor State in which these acts of despotism have been perpetrated regard them with tame acquiescence. The promptitude of their action is a refreshing sign of the times."

The World continues its comments at great length, but the foregoing is sufficient to show the spirit of the article.

For the Press.

Step by step one goes a long way.

The Jews murdered the Son of God; what can we expect from Judah Benjamin, Secretary of State?—The Emperor Napoleon will not suffer the insult to the Consuls of France in Texas, to be left with impunity. Judah Benjamin has insulted and provoked France in the persons of their Consuls and he or some body else, must pay for it. The French Colony of Mexico, will soon become the frontier and boundary of Texas and Texas, according to the will of the Texians, will soon be an independent nation between the Confederacy and the new French colony. That is certain. The Americans talk a great deal; the foreigners let them talk, and while they talk and make big speeches, like those of Balaam's ass, the foreigners are sweeping clean everything. All the Americans have closed the stores and gone to the camps; the Jews have remained with the gold and silver, trading with the people internally. Americans, I tell you, be wise before the end of the world. This war will be a *millenarian* war; for—how can peace be made with the abolitionists? I shall not be surprised to see some *Union member* in the General Assembly of North Carolina, to propose the repeal of the secession ordinance! The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant. They pull down—they build up according to the antediluvian doctrines of the Congress of the old United States. Bers practice geometry; but our representatives in the General Assembly, give chalk for cheese. So many men, so many opinions; too much dispute puts truth to flight. From the errors of the Yankees, we might have learned how to correct our own; but unfortunately, there are in Congress, and also, in the General Assembly, men the more foolish and the less foolish. Truth is lost by too much controversy. Two months ago, they passed a stupid foolish bill of exemptions, after one month of discussion, at a cost of thousands of dollars, that bill is already revoked! Humbug in the Yankee congress has been so familiar to me during 56 years, that all sorts of humbuggery in the Confederacy, no longer provokes my admiration. I speak and write always with honest frankness, because I prefer the Confederacy to life. Who asks, errs not. Country people don't want to sell produce for Confederate money; what is to be done? Indeed, President Davis is not the inventor of the gun powder. Experience and practice teaches fools. I am willing, but unable. Whatever will be will be.

We want in the South, a government of philosophy, for the love of wisdom, for the principle of natural science, free from the bigotry and infernal hypocrisy of the Yankees. We are working for a contract social between the people; let people prepare the mind to choose freely the best form of government, disentangled from church despotism, and church intolerance; otherwise the Confederacy will be divided and sub divided, because the Confederate constitution don't please me, and cannot please all. Let us before hand, establish throughout the Confederacy, a communal fraternity called *"Know Nothing Vigilant Party"* to work in permanent secret sessions, for self defence and self existence. Here I propose to each of the States in the Confederacy, to abrogate the law of naturalization of the defunct United States; to repeal, annul and declare void all the naturalizations given to foreigners residing in the Confederacy; for the Confederacy is not the United States, and those foreigners who are naturalized citizens of the United States, are not citizens of the Confederacy, let them go to Lincoln, the sooner the better, not to remain in our midst, to mar the welfare of the Confederacy. "I fear more the tongue of John Knox, said a Queen of Scotland, than all the armies of Europe." And I say—I fear more the Jews extortionists, than all the armies and fleets of Lincoln. Let us put down these domestic enemies, extortionists, then we will be able to carry on the war more at our ease.—The greatest difficulty now a days, are the extortionists; let us dispose of them for the salvation of the Confederacy. In the distressed condition of the people, when Confederate money is rejected by the farmers, the Market Law, as I have proposed in 37 publications, will be more beneficial than an army of a million of soldiers, because I do believe, we have in our midst, upwards of one million of d—d rascals, extortionists, in co-partnership with the Executive at Richmond, and the members of Congress. In heaven's name, in heaven's name, "stop the extortionists" to prevent a mob law or a counter revolution.

We often see against some storm
A silence in heaven; the rack stand still;
The bold wind speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death.

If the army gets tired of fighting, what will President Davis do with the Confederacy? The Confederacy is almost in a state of bankruptcy. The only way to save the country is to establish at once, a direct taxation on the revenue of each individual, beginning with the income of the President. This income tax thus taken from every person, will bring a large revenue to the Confederate Treasury, to enable government to redeem millions of Confederate paper—money every month; the purchased sums by the government, to be burned publicly, to serve the credit of the Treasury Notes, and give perfect confidence to the farmers that this is not robbery.

To finish this article No. 460, here is a paragraph from the history of the Yankee rebellion against Great Britain. "On the 27th of December 1775, Congress conferred upon Washington power for conducting the war, which were nearly dictatorial." "Just the thing" as Adam said when he saw Eve. Just the thing say I; let Congress suspend their foolish talkings, and confer power upon General Jackson, or some other of the Southern Warriors, (drunkards excepted) for conducting the war heartily, discreetly, as they were conferred upon Washington.

Now, see here, true men of the South, the combination of measures. The 1st regiment bill was murdered in the Senate of North Carolina, to leave this State defenceless at the mercy of the enemy, and to punish Governor Vance. At the same time in the Yankee Congress, the bill to arm the niggers to enslave the South to the condition of San Domingo, passed by a large majority. The object of that bill is to arm four millions of niggers in our midst, to murder all the whites, men, women and children, as the niggers did at San Domingo. Now what is to be done, Southern men? Let us fight with the BLACK FLAG; the prisoners, no quarters; and besides that, let the defence of the white race be confided exclusively to the Governors of each State, independent from the imbecile government of Richmond. Let the Black Flag be hoisted every where, and let us retaliate on all Yankees and Northern men in our midst. Furthermore, let Yankee women and Northern women in the Confederacy, suffer also; and let us begin at once; up with the Black Flag, to compel the abolitionists to revoke the Nigger's bill.

Be it understood that publishers are not responsible for my articles signed with my name; for, I take all the responsibility upon myself.

Nations with nations mix't confusedly die,
And lost in one promiscuous carnage lie.

DR. R. V. LEMOINE,
Fifty five years of medical practice.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in this place, on the morning of Friday the 6th inst., after a short illness, Louisa C., wife of James W. Linebach, and daughter of the late Bishop John G Herman.—Her age was 37 years.

Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?—Amos 3, 6.

"God in Israel sows the seeds
Of affliction, pain and toil;
These spring up and choke the weeds,
Which would else o'erspread the soil:
Trials make the promise sweet;
Trials give new life to prayer;
Trials bring me to his feet,
Lay me low and keep me there." COM.

Departed this life, in Rowan county, on the 6th instant, after an illness of four weeks, MARY E. FISHER, daughter of Jefferson and Lourella Fisher, aged 22 years and 8 months.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death! COM.

Died, in this place, on Sunday the 8th inst., SOPHIA LOUISA ACKERMAN, aged 26 years.

New Advertisements

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. | In Equity. Petition for sale of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H. Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. Davis, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. 41:tf. Fee $5.

VIALS! VIALS!!

500 NEW VIALS for sale.—Size and shape of Opodeldoc Vials. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

AS Administrator of the late Capt. J. W. Atwood, I will sell on FRIDAY the 27th inst. to the highest bidder, at the house of the widow of the late Wm. F. Atwood, TWO TWO HORSE PLOWS, ONE TWO HORSE HARROW, A WHEAT FAN, A NEW SET OF BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, TWO BUREAUS, ONE WARDROBE and SEVERAL STACKS OF GOOD HAY.

A credit of six months will be given.

C. L. BANNER, Adm.

Feb. 13th, 1863. 41—3t.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

Unexampled Success!

BACK NUMBERS FOR THE NEW SERIES EXHAUSTED.

PRIZE STORY!

THE proprietor of the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE announces that in consequence of the first numbers of the new series being exhausted, and in order that new subscribers may begin with the commencement of a NEW STORY, "Belmont" being completed in No. 3, Jan. 31, and the PRIZE STORY of

"THE RANDOLPHS OF RANDOLPH HALL,"

BY MISS SERENA A. MINER, OF COVINGTON, GA.,

will be commenced in No. 6, Feb. 7th, and all subscriptions received at the office on and after the 24th of January, will be entered on the books and commence with the Prize Story.

TERMS.

For one year, $3 00 | For six months $2 00
For three months, 1 00 | Single Copies, 10 cts.

Clubs of 10 or more, for one year, two dollars each, for six months, one dollar each.

Address, JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta, Ga.

FUR! FUR! FUR!

Bring in your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Gum Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each. Coon varies at from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 40—3m

WANTED.

WE wish to hire six or seven GOOD BLACKSMITHS. Apply immediately to the undersigned, six miles South-West from High Point, or address us at High Point, N. C.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Jan 16, 1863. 37:4t

FOR SALE.

A fine young MULE. Also a good HORSE. Address

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.

Jan. 16, 1863. 37:4t

$100 BOUNTY.

Conscripts Received as Volunteers!

BY ORDER OF MAJ. GEN. G. W. SMITH, Commanding the Department of North Carolina, I am authorized to visit Forsyth County for the purpose of recruiting the 48th Regiment N. C. T.; and am authorized to receive Conscripts as Volunteers, who may select any company in Gen. Smith's command, and will receive both Confederate and State Bounty.

Those who fail to volunteer will be conscripted.

By order of Gen. Smith, all deserters in said county are ordered to report to me immediately also all those who are absent without or beyond, leave. All who promptly report themselves will be pardoned, except as to forfeiture of pay during their absence; all who do not will be treated as deserters.

H. N. CHITTY,
1st. Lieut. Co. K., 48th Reg. N. C. T.

Feb. 6, 1863. 40.2w

ATTENTION!

CONSCRIPTS AND DESERTERS.

THE undersigned has been detailed by Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, commanding the Department of North Carolina, on recruiting service in the county of Forsyth; and he takes this method of informing all those concerned that they now have the last opportunity presented them of voluntarily entering the service or returning to their duty free of all charges.

I desire the Colonels of the two regiments in this county to call out their respective commands forthwith, at their usual place of review, so that I can make known my errand and lay before the people the instructions I have received in regard to enlisting Conscripts and in apprehending all stragglers and deserters.

These instructions are, in effect, that power has been given me to partially suspend the enforcement of the Conscript Law, giving to all those liable to its provisions, who have as yet not entered the service, an opportunity of doing so without passing through the Camp of Instruction, and of entering any arm of the service they may prefer, receiving at the same time the usual bounty allowed to volunteers.

All deserters and stragglers, I would particularly enjoin to report to me or to their respective commands immediately; they will thus avoid all charges preferred against them. If they fail to embrace this occasion to return to duty they will be courtmartialed, and whether present or absent, sentence will be pronounced against them and carried into effect, if it requires the whole force of the Militia and Confederate Government to execute it.

I can be seen at my father's in the north western part of the County at any time; or apply to Wm. Barrow, Esq., in Winston, who will give all information and act in my place.

J. W. GOSLIN,
Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer,
Co. K., 52nd N. C. Troops.

Feb. 6th, 1863. 2t.

RECRUITS WANTED!

HAVING been authorized, by proper authority, to recruit for Company G, 2nd N. C. Battalion, I now make known to all men who are subject to the late Conscript Act, that they are privileged to volunteer in any now existing company, which will entitle him to all the benefits of a volunteer. They will receive both State and Confederate bounty upon the first muster, which privilege will last but a short time, as they are soon to be forced into service and will be disposed of according to the discretion of the Commander of Camp of Instruction. If there be any wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, I would gladly receive their names upon my list, which will be left at Chaffin's Hotel.

I will also make known to all members of said Company or Battalion, who have illegally absented themselves from Camp, that they are hereby required to report to their camp, or deliver themselves up to me, at Chaffin's Hotel by the 10th of this month, or be charged with desertion, and tried by the Military Court, and if found guilty of said charge, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent; and commanders of said men will be required to execute the sentence whenever the condemned may be arrested.

I now appeal to those who have so disgraced their mothers, their land and their flag, to return to their Camp, and receive the full pardon our Government has offered, and let every effort be made to erase the dark spot of desertion from their names, that those who are yet unborn may be spared the taunts of their fathers' wrongs.

H. C. WHEELER.

Salem, Feb. 3, 1863. 40—2t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, to me executed by C. B. Ziglar, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on **Tuesday the 3rd day of March** next, THREE VALUABLE LOTS IN WINSTON, *with all the improvements thereon.*

The lots all join, and front on Main street, and are bounded on the South by the Plank Road.—There are two good dwelling houses on the premises, containing eleven rooms, with a Store and counting rooms, basement and cellar, stable and stalls, and all necessary out buildings, an excellent well of water, and one of the best Gardens in this section.

This property is situated within 150 feet of the Court-house Square.

Any person wishing a good business stand and desirable private residence would do well to attend, as such property is not often in market.

A short credit will be given if desired.

J. MASTEN, Trustee.

Jan. 30, 1863.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36—1y

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Colomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium.
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 dos. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
10 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
100 lbs. Carbine Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by

PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,—3t—3m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

Cotton Yarn for Corn.

WE will make a lot of COTTON YARN next week, which we will exchange for CORN.

F. & H. FRIES.

Jan. 23, 1863 38:4w

FOR THE PRESS.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp. If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS.

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C., to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

North Carolina Bonds.—We learn that the bids made for the $200,000 in State bonds recently advertised for by the Public Treasurer, ranged from par to 120. The bonds of this State continue to command the highest figures. No stocks are really more safe than those of our noble old State. Her people to a man, will sustain her credit and her integrity till the last trump sounds.

DONATIONS FOR THE OLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the state to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to he proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier, or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS
THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS
THE DAILY PROGRESS HAS THE NEWS

BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL
BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL
BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL

FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY
FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY
FROM EVERY POINT IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF

BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	6 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

C. A. KERRIEN, P. M.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq., Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1. EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.

tf. the Salem DrugStore.

PAINTS. PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, October 4th, 1861.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 31st, 1862.

Cornelius S. Easley	B. N. Hopkins
Spencer Boyden	Mrs. Mariah Howard
Thos. M. Brown	Miss H. E. Hauser
Wm. Campbell	" Susie A. Price
Mrs. Lucy Delapp	George Pettieord
Miss Rebecca Davis	Wm. Stansiford
Smith Frazier	R. Speller
Miss Ruth Goodie	Miss Sarah Terry
" Mattie Hartman	" Fanny H Towner

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

C. A. KERRIEN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., December 31st, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out. 1,500 pages for One Dollar. Come to Jesus. Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisements are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commanding officer of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.

By order of
W. M. AVERY,
Commanding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make our annual appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 5000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people, we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indents.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Mois.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Gritsman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Langenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Monk, J P Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Beril, Peter Fetter, G H Benegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Osburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillian, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perrit, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Retner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Retner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, F P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Strupe, J H Pledger, L C Langenour.
41	Wm. Conklin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benson Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Grim.
47	T F Keahle, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L Crews, J H Moser, N P Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bollinck, E A Carmichael, G A Barnes.
50	John Grubbs, D Kelly, Henry Tough.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	James Monk, A Shaw, (the latter to serve a year.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective districts.

W. ALSPAUGH,
april 26-52-4t. C. P. S. C.

HARLEM OIL,

PURE and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

At the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.				
Alamance	7,345	11	7,356	1,...
Alexander	3,...	1...	3,...	...
Alleghany	2,...	2...	2,...	...
Anson	7,...	1...	8,...	...
Ashe	7,...	1...	7,...	...
Beaufort	6,...	7...	6,...	...
Bertie	5,...	3...	5,...	...
Bladen	6,...	7...	6,...	...
Brunswick	4,...	9...	4,...	...
Buncombe	10,...	1...	11,...	...
Burke	6,...	9...	7,...	...
Cabarrus	7,...	1...	8,...	...
Caldwell	5,...	1...	5,...	...
Camden	2,...	9...	2,...	...
Carteret	4,...	1...	4,...	...
Caswell	6,...	2...	6,...	1...
Catawba	9,...	2...	10,...	1...
Chatham	12,...	1...	13,...	1...
Cherokee	3,...	3...	3,...	...
Chowan	2,...	1...	2,...	...
Cleaveland	10,...	1...	11,...	1...
Columbus	5,...	3...	5,...	...
Craven	8,...	1...	9,...	1...
Cumberland	9,...	9...	10,...	1...
Currituck	4,...	2...	4,...	...
Davidson	12,...	1...	13,...	1...
Davie	6,...	1...	6,...	...
Duplin	8,...	3...	8,...	...
Edgecombe	6,...	3...	10,...	1...
Forsyth	10,...	2...	12,...	1...
Franklin	6,...	5...	7,...	1...
Gaston	7,...	1...	8,...	1...
Gates	3,...	3...	3,...	...
Granville	11,...	1...	11,...	2...
Greene	3,...	1...	3,...	...
Guilford	15,...	6...	16,...	2...
Halifax	6,...	3...	10,...	1...
Harnett	6,...	1...	6,...	...
Haywood	5,...	...	5,...	...
Henderson	3,...	1...	4,...	1...
Hertford	3,...	1...	4,...	1...
Hyde	4,...	9...	4,...	...
Iredell	11,...	2...	11,...	1...
Jackson	5,...	6...	5,...	...
Johnston	10,...	1...	10,...	1...
Jones	2,...	1...	2,...	...
Lenoir	4,...	1...	5,...	1...
Lincoln	8,...	8...	9,...	1...
Macon	3,...	1...	3,...	...
Madison	5,...	3...	5,...	...
Martin	5,...	4...	5,...	1...
McDowell	5,...	2...	5,...	1...
Mecklenburg	10,...	3...	11,...	1...
Montgomery	5,...	4...	5,...	...
Moore	3,...	1...	3,...	1...
Nash	6,...	4...	6,...	1...
New Hanover	10,...	7...	10,...	2...
Northampton	5,...	8...	5,...	1...
Onslow	5,...	1...	5,...	...
Orange	11,...	6...	11,...	1...
Pasquotank	4,...	1...	4,...	...
Perquimans	3,...	2...	3,...	...
Person	6,...	2...	6,...	1...
Pitt	7,...	1...	7,...	1...
Polk	2,...	1...	2,...	...
Randolph	14,...	3...	14,...	1...
Richmond	5,...	2...	5,...	1...
Robeson	8,...	1...	9,...	1...
Rockingham	10,...	4...	10,...	1...
Rowan	10,...	1...	10,...	1...
Rutherford	9,...	1...	9,...	1...
Sampson	9,...	4...	9,...	1...
Stanly	6,...	4...	7,...	...
Stokes	7,...	8...	7,...	1...
Surry	8,...	1...	8,...	1...
Tyrrell	3,...	1...	3,...	...
Union	8,...	5...	8,...	1...
Wake	18,...	1...	18,...	3...
Warren	4,...	4...	4,...	1...
Washington	3,...	1...	3,...	...
Watauga	4,...	9...	4,...	...
Wayne	8,...	7...	8,...	1...
Wilkes	13,...	3...	13,...	2...
Wilson	5,...	4...	5,...	1...
Yadkin	9,...	1...	9,...	1...
Yancey	6,...	2...	6,...	...
	631,...	30,...	661,...	99,...

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters, . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditor of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Order, No. 8.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, or if he has no interest in the claim, the magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify to the genuineness of the authority of the magistrate.

3. If the claimant be a minor, the guardian must make application for the bounty, and must produce the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court, that he has given bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duties as guardian.

4. The Commissioners will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective districts.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. H. HARRIS,
Nov. 7, 1862. Adjutant General.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. K. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
R. C. Barrett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J J M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Bolson Augustus H Garland
Gwadison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J Mallon, H C Chambers,
S W Chisp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welsh.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Ball, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A R Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowall, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John M Queen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swan, Thomas Menees,
W E Tabb, J D C Atkins,
H L Douglas, ——— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Chilton O Martin, B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
Peter R Chamblin, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, Thos B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE RECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that passed the Ordinance of Union assembled in their respective Conventions on the following days, viz:

S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	Yeas to Con. 164 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 39
Georgia,	Jan. 18, '61	166 to 29
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 87
Virginia,	April 17, '61	88 to 19
Tennessee,	May 6, '61	69 to 7
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,		

Secession by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, in the Confederate States, as follows, viz: In the

---

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of Piles of every description, whether Blind, Bleeding or Itching, is recommended to the afflicted as a safe and certain relief in every case. Price 50 cents per box.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Oct. 4th, 1861.